

Cutting Down on Casualties • Changes in Europe • Building Tribal Ties

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

April 2004
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Soldiers

The background of the cover is a photograph of U.S. Army soldiers in a desert environment. In the foreground, two soldiers are shown in profile, wearing tan helmets and carrying rifles. One soldier's uniform sleeve features a U.S. flag patch. In the background, other soldiers are visible, some standing and some kneeling, in a dusty, open landscape under a hazy sky.

**Stryker Soldiers
in Action**



Cover Story — Page 24

Stryker-borne Soldiers of Company B, 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, conduct a search for weapons near Samarra, Iraq. — SPC Clinton Tarzia

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Be Safe. You've heard it before, and it bears repeating. In "Cutting Down on Casualties" Heike Hasenauer reports on the Army's safety campaign and gives us some ideas on what we all can do to help meet the Army's goal of cutting accidental deaths by 50 percent by fiscal year 2005.

In "Tribal Ties" Neal Snyder of the Army's Environmental Center shows us the important work being done by the North Dakota National Guard to preserve American Indian lands and historical sites.

Be sure to read this month's new feature, "Our Army at War," which has three articles from units engaged in the global war on terrorism in both Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Beth Reece updates us on Army One Source and how it can be a valuable resource for Soldiers and families in search of information.



Soldiers is always looking for photography and writing submissions from the field that tell your post's or unit's story. Be sure to see the Writing and Shooting Guide for Soldiers at **www.soldiersmagazine.com**

to learn how you can get published in Soldiers.

Be Safe!

Rob Ali
Rob Ali
Editor in Chief



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Soldiers

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Maps and Families

WHEN my husband brought home the January 2004 Soldiers Almanac, I was thrilled to see the combined world map/map of Iraq. His unit is getting ready for its second trip to Iraq in less than a year.

The families left behind have learned that a simple map of their loved ones' location can ease their worries by allowing them to see on paper that our Soldiers aren't "just out in the middle of nowhere." Each night before bedtime, our own three boys check the map to see where Dad is. It has been a wonderful tool for each of the times Dad has been deployed/assigned on remotes.

Rachel Dean
via e-mail

Memorial Affairs

I GREATLY enjoyed the May 2003 article on the 21st Theater Support Command's U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Activity, Europe, in Landstuhl, Germany. The mission of this unique unit is probably one of the least recognized and most quickly shied-away from. It truly takes special Soldiers to carry out the tasks required to care for Soldiers' remains.

Before joining the Army Reserve I was an active-duty Navy mortician. When I switched to the Army Reserve, the Army recruiter said, "We don't have mortuary affairs as an Army MOS."

It would have been nice to have all of my civilian education and work experience, military skills and previous Navy Enlisted Classification recognized. If nothing else it would have been nice to have the MOS that recognizes my skills — skills that are especially important in wartime.

Kudos to the Soldiers of the U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Activity from someone who understands what it takes to do the job they do.

SGT Melanie Walker
via e-mail

Cold War Recognition

IN the May 2003 centerfold titled "Soldiers in Korea," the text states that awards for Korean War service include, in order of precedence, "the National Defense Service Medal (1953) for Cold War service..."

The NDSM was NOT awarded for Cold War service, as the caption states. It was awarded for Korean War-era service from 1950 through 1954, as well as for Vietnam-era service from 1960 through 1974. The medal languished for 16 years before being revived for service during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and again for post 9-11 military service.

Opponents of a Cold War victory award (ribbon or medal) use the fact that the NDSM was awarded during the Cold War as an excuse for not creating a Cold War victory award. To say that a Cold War victory award of some type is unnecessary because the NDSM was awarded during the Cold War is a slap in the face for those who served during the Cold War but who did not receive the NDSM.

William F. Sims
via e-mail

Not the Tigris

I RECENTLY came across a copy of the October 2003 issue of Soldiers, and I found an error.

On page 9 there is a picture of a pedestrian bridge in Yusufiyah, Iraq. Directly above the caption there is a text reference to the completion of a bridge across the Tigris River. When I looked at the bridge in the picture, it took me about a tenth of a second to realize that the bridge in the picture had absolutely nothing to do with the 422nd Civil Affairs Battalion mentioned in the article.

The bridge was built entirely by the 317th Maintenance Company's Service and Recovery shop.

I was the shop foreman throughout the entire project, and while the bridge may be at Yusufiyah, the river is

the Euphrates, not the Tigris! All of the Soldiers in my shop were, and I'm sure still are, very proud of the fact that we built the bridge when a lot of other folks thought it couldn't be done. I'd just like the credit to go to the proper personnel.

SGT Gerald M. Lingenfelter
via e-mail

Berets, Continued

AS a member of the Army Reserve in the northern part of the United States, I would truly enjoy knowing why we changed our headgear from the utility cap to the beret!

There may be standards as to the wear of the beret, but no two soldiers wear them the same way (I'm sure you have all seen the variations — the 'jiffy pop' look, the too-small "potholder" look, etc.).

This ugly, user-unfriendly piece of wool does not provide protection from the elements (sun, wind, snow) and stinks like a wet sheep when it rains!

And to top it all off, it requires maintenance! Shave it? No, way too much USAR time is spent on non-METL tasks already.

I would hope that, unlike so many ideas that have changed common sense in the Army (and remained in the Army), somebody with both the brains and authority to change the policy does so.

SFC C. S. Luebke
via e-mail



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Afghanistan

A Soldier provides security during a civil-medical assistance veterinary treatment mission in Afghanistan.

— Photo by SPC Gul A. Akbar

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▲ Iraq

SGM Joe Leggette passes out candy to Iraqi children in Ramadi.

— Photo by SGT Lee Davis

► Bosnia

SSG Michael Aslagson pauses before ground guiding his squad's Humvees during a visit to a mountainous village in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

— Photo by SFC Clinton Wood





◀ Iraq

Soldiers conduct a dismounted patrol in Al Fallujah.

— Photo by SSG Charles B. Johnson

▼ Kuwait

SPC Thomas Johnson of the 25th Infantry Division's 2nd BCT fires an AT-4 round during weapons familiarization training at Udari Range.

— Photo by SPC Sean Kimmons



Cutting Down

Story by Heike Hasenauer

WHEN a Soldier dies or is seriously injured in an accident, acting Army Secretary R. L. Brownlee has the sad task of writing a letter of condolence to the family.

It's a very painful task, he said, so much so that he recently called a summit to launch a new Army safety awareness campaign.

In line with Defense Department safety goals, Brownlee created a task force to develop a strategy to decrease the number of accidental deaths in the Army by 50 percent by fiscal year 2005, said John Manley, an Army spokesman at the Pentagon.

The job certainly won't be easy, but it's doable, said BG Joseph A. Smith, director of Army safety at the U.S. Army Safety Center

(Continued on page 10)


Brownouts caused by dust stirred up by a helicopter are among the common hazards the Army's new safety awareness campaign seeks to reduce or eliminate.



on Casualties



Be Safe

A photograph showing a long, single-file line of military Humvees parked on a sandy desert road. The vehicles are tan-colored with black tires. The lead vehicle in the foreground has "WO1 EDWARDS" and "41 2-20F" written on its front. The line of vehicles recedes into the distance under a clear sky.

Some 60 to 70 percent of the Army's accidents involve military vehicles. About 40 percent of those involve vehicle rollovers, usually caused by driving at excessive speed.

Historically, more deaths occur in armies from accidents, disease and nonbattle injuries than from combat, said USASC deputy director COL John Frketic. "We're getting better at changing that."

at Fort Rucker, Ala. "Over the past 30 years the Army's aviation accident rate has been cut in half three times."

Historically, more deaths occur in armies from accidents, disease and nonbattle injuries than from hostile fire, said USASC deputy director COL John Frketic. "We're getting better at changing that."

For about 30 years, in fact, the Army has experienced a downward trend in its accident rate, said Safety

Center research analyst MAJ Dixon Dykman.

That changed in 2001, when the number of accidents gradually began to increase. That can be attributed, in part, to the fact that hundreds of thousands of Soldiers are deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan, Manley said.

"But an Army at war really isn't the issue," Manley said. The Iraq theater of operations has been one of the "safest" in history in terms of

accidental deaths. About 36 percent of Soldier deaths in Iraq in fiscal year 2003 were accident-related. In other wars, 50 to 60 percent resulted from accidents.

The number of accidents in Iraq also "does not represent a higher percentage than anywhere else in the Army," Frketic said, considering that some 340,000 Soldiers are deployed in the U.S. Central Command area of operations.



safe \ adj. **a.** not likely to take risks : CAUTIOUS
b. TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE.

safety \ vt : to protect against failure, breakage, or accident.

But America's Army is fighting a war, said Smith. So the accidents people hear about are those that occur in the theaters of operation.

Army accidents in FY 2003, and so far in 2004, actually follow a decade-long pattern, Frketic said. While fewer privately owned vehicle accidents are being reported — because thousands of deployed Soldiers aren't driving their POVs — 60 to 70 percent of the accidents involve military vehicles.

About 40 percent of those involve vehicle rollovers, usually caused by driving at excessive speed. Deaths result from a combination of high speed and failure to wear seatbelts, Frketic said.



Following established safety procedures — such as the use of ground guides when loading and unloading vehicles from rail cars or vessels — can significantly reduce accidents and injuries.

In aviation accidents related to Operation Iraqi Freedom the culprit is most often "brown out," the loss of visibility that results when a low-flying or hovering helicopter's rotor blades create a dust cloud that then engulfs the aircraft, Frketic said.

Other common accidents in combat zones include "fratricide," or

friendly fire, and "negligent discharge," when weapons fire unexpectedly. [See "Accidents and Causes" on page 13.]

"If we can simply get Soldiers to reduce their driving speeds, wear seatbelts and reduce the number of accidents from negligent discharge,

(Continued on page 12)

Are you reliable?



SFC Joseph Aoy

"If we can simply get Soldiers to reduce their driving speeds, wear seatbelts and reduce the number of accidents from negligent discharge, we'd meet our 50-percent reduction goal," Frketic said.

we'd meet our 50-percent reduction goal," Frketic said.

Initiatives to Save Lives

Safety Center officials will spearhead a number of initiatives as part of the new Army safety campaign to save lives.

Among those will be utilizing good-news stories to help reduce accidents. By publicizing "pockets of excellence," spreading good-news stories about what units did right during convoy operations, for example, other units will be able to

conduct similar operations more safely, Frketic said.

These stories will be available to Army leaders online, through secure-access sites, Frketic said.

Part of the recently approved Army safety campaign, which kicked off in February, calls for commanders to focus their risk-management attention on areas where near misses have occurred.

Looking at Near Misses

"We must begin looking hard at our near misses if we are to get our

arms around all risk sources," Smith said.

In a letter to commanders, Smith encouraged them and their subordinates to share their near-miss stories by sending them to the Safety Center at joey@safetycenter.army.mil. "If doing so saves just one life, it will be the most valuable five minutes you have ever spent," Smith wrote in a message to the field.

Officials of the civilian Ocean Safety and Rescue Team at Hanauma Bay, Hawaii, used the "near-miss"

(Continued on page 14)

Accidents and Causes

ac-ci-dent \ *n* an unforeseen or unfortunate event resulting esp. from carelessness or ignorance...

THE Army reported 282 Class A aviation and ground accidents in fiscal year 2003, up from 214 in FY 2002 and 173 in FY 2001. [See "Class A-C Accident" chart.]

In FY 2003, Class A accidents — the most serious type — claimed the lives of 255 Soldiers, 221 of them as a result of ground accidents, both on and off duty.

Safety Center researcher MAJ Dixon Dykman said 103 Soldiers died in FY 2003 in 104 Class A privately owned vehicle accidents. That number is down from the previous year's totals for POV accidents and POV accident-related deaths. There were 109 POV accidents in FY 2002 with 106 deaths.

With an Army at war, it's important to keep numbers in perspective, Dykman said. Phillip Meengs, deputy product manager for light tactical vehicles at the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command in Warren, Mich., said 12 percent of the Army's wheeled vehicles, including trailers, are now operating in the deserts of Iraq and Afghanistan.

The mileage a HEMMT vehicle accrues over a one-year period in the OIF theater of operations would take 10 years to accrue outside that theater. For a Humvee, the ratio is roughly six to one, Meengs said.

Thirty-four Soldiers died in aviation-related accidents in FY 2003, 33 of them in in-flight accidents, 31 of which occurred in the OIF theater of operations, said Dykman.

There were 128 Class A-C aviation accidents in

FY 2003, he said. Damages and injury-related costs for those accidents totaled \$251.3 million.

"There are many ways to present the accident statistics," said Dykman. While even one accident is too many, the total number of "ground" accidents in all categories — 1,784 in FY 2003 — appears overwhelming on paper, he said. Thankfully, however, 1,439 of those were Class C and D accidents, which are considered minor accidents involving minimal damage to property. They include things like tripping, falling from a ladder and cutting a finger.

Ground accidents involve Army tactical and nontactical vehicles, and POVs. They also include such things as being hit by a drunk driver, boating accidents and other accidents that happen on land — from being hit by a tree limb to falling from a roof.

Additionally, included in ground-accident statistics for FY 2003 the Safety Center reported 16 deaths due to weapon-related accidents, the leading cause of which were "negligent discharges." And during the four-month period from October 2003 to January 2004, weapon accidents claimed the lives of six Soldiers.

Over the same four-month period, aircraft and ground-vehicle accidents numbered 77, with 67 deaths, bringing the percentage in that accident category up 42.6 percent from the same period between October 2002 and January 2003. Additionally, 26 Soldiers died as a result of off-duty POV accidents.

— Heike Hasenauer



Ground accidents involve Army tactical and nontactical vehicles and POVs. They also include such things as being hit by a drunk driver, boating accidents and other accidents that happen on land — from being hit by a tree limb to falling from a roof.

| Accident Class | |
|----------------|---|
| A | Damage costs of \$1,000,000 or more and/or destruction of an army aircraft, missile or spacecraft and/or fatality or permanent total disability |
| B | Damage costs of \$200,000 or more, but less than \$1,000,000 and/or permanent partial disability and/or three or more people are hospitalized as inpatients |
| C | Damage costs of \$20,000 or more, but less than \$200,000, and/or non-fatal injury resulting in loss of time from work beyond day/shift when injury occurred and/or non-fatal illness/disability causes loss of time from work. |

(U.S. Army Safety Center)

Are you careful?

The Risk-Management Process

THE Army uses the Five-Step Risk-Management Process to reduce accidents. It begins with leaders' identification of potential hazards, based on their first-hand experience of previous missions or events, intuition and historical data from after-action reviews.

Hazards are any real or potential conditions that can cause injury, illness, mission degradation and damage to, or loss of, equipment or property.

Once leaders have identified the hazards, they can determine the possible impact of each. The Safety Center's Web site provides a risk-assessment matrix that categorizes risks based on their probability and severity.

The other steps in the risk-management process include:

- Developing controls to reduce the probability and severity of a hazard, such as scheduling a road march when temperatures will not be extreme.
- Implementing controls through regulations, standard-operating procedures, briefings, training and rehearsals, among other means.
- Enforcing implemented controls. — Heike Hasenauer



The Five-Step Risk-Management Process and other safety information can be viewed at <http://safety.army.mil>



strategy to develop a way to reduce the number of drownings at the world-renowned snorkeling destination.

Located on Oahu, about 30 minutes from Honolulu, Hanauma Bay draws thousands of visitors daily, Smith said. The bay's strong undertow killed 12 swimmers in 2002.

With help from officials of the Hawaii-based U.S. Army Pacific Command, the civilian safety officials implemented the Army's Five-Step Risk-Management Model (see "Risk-Management Process") to identify the bay's hazards, study accidents and find ways to prevent new accidents.

A breakthrough came when the team went beyond analyzing the accidents and started looking at the near misses, Smith said. As they looked at the locations where

Soldiers who wear proper protective clothing and follow established safety procedures are far less likely to be injured by shop equipment.

SFC Joe Belcher



swimmers were rescued from drowning, they saw a pattern. Most rescues — with no fatalities — were made in the middle of the bay, in an area called the "slot."

Lifeguards had focused their attention on the slot but, in doing so, they overlooked other potentially dangerous areas of the bay, Smith said.

"I believe many military units approach risk management the same

Firefighters from the Bagram Airfield Fire Department work to extricate a Soldier trapped inside an overturned forklift. The Soldier was using all the proper safety equipment at the time of the accident and was extricated in approximately 10 minutes. He was not seriously injured.



way," Smith said. "In large convoy operations in Iraq, for example, commanders identified risks in detail and implemented control measures. They provided multiple briefings and conducted rehearsals, with leaders always present." They provided less attention to the smaller, four-vehicle convoys that would be traveling short distances, Smith said.

He questioned whether Soldiers in

the small convoy were being briefed at all, or perhaps merely received instructions over the radio because they were embarking on a supposedly "simple mission."

Because the Army has identified large convoys as high-risk, "we're not losing many Soldiers to accidents in large convoys," Smith added. "However, we're losing Soldiers in small convoys on 'simple missions.'"

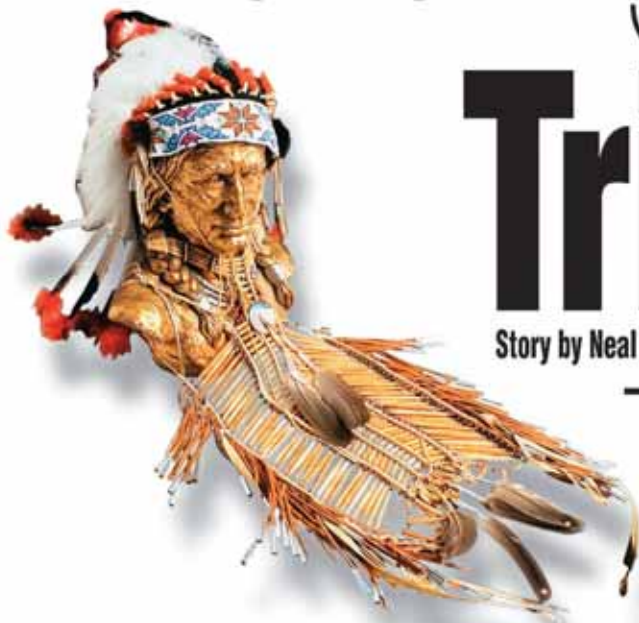
The bottom line, he said, is that you shouldn't just focus on an area where you anticipate accidents. "You have to focus on the periphery, keeping your eyes on the right and left, too," Smith said. ❧

risk \ n 1 : possibility of loss or injury 2 : someone or something that creates or suggests a hazard

Be Safe

Building Tribal Ties

Story by Neal Snyder



HISTORIANS will tell you that determination and discipline had a lot to do with the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. So too did the Indians who befriended the explorers on their journeys.

Every step, every stroke of an oar, took the adventurers into the land of Lakota Sioux, Dakota Sioux, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, Yankton, Ponca, Arikara, Hidasta, Mandan, Blackfeet, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Chinook and others.

The Indians, who traded with members of the expedition and shared their knowledge of the land the explorers had yet to travel, chose not to attack the newcomers. In some cases, the Indians even saved the Soldiers' lives.

Two hundred years after Lewis and Clark's journey, the Army is trying to help the Indian nations preserve their legacy from the days before the westward expansion of the United States and the Corps of Discovery.

More than that, Soldiers are working to build a new

"And the Native Americans thought it was pretty neat that the Soldiers wanted to learn about their culture."

Neal Snyder works at the U.S. Army Environmental Center Public Affairs Office in Aberdeen, Md.

Paul Picha





Representatives from the Spirit Lake Dakota, Crow and other tribes examine an archaeological site on Camp Grafton, N.D.



Spirit Lake Dakota tribe members and North Dakota National Guard Soldiers pour the foundation for new housing on the Spirit Lake reservation.



A member of the Spirit Lake Dakota and a National Guard Soldier remove forms from Ross Acres on the Spirit Lake reservation during Joint Task Force Shield in the summer of 2002.



A Soldier and civilian workers put the finishing touches on the foundation for new housing on the Spirit Lake Dakota reservation.



relationship between the Army and America's Indian nations.

Many of the tribes no longer have much land along the Lewis and Clark route; those that do are not very close to modern military installations. However, Army installations, including those of the National Guard in the states where

Lewis and Clark once journeyed, recently wrote or revised their plans to protect and preserve frontier forts and artifacts.

Fourteen tribes have ties to what is now North Dakota. And that state's National Guard officials make sure every tribe is informed when the Army plans a project that could affect Indian resources or land there, said MAJ Stephen Herda, a North Dakota National Guard environmental-protection specialist.

The Guard's main training area in the state, Camp Grafton, is split in two by the Spirit Lake reservation, which is home to the Spirit Lake Dakota nation. A number of archaeological sites lie within the installation's boundaries. The North Dakota Guard is responsible for the sites' management.

"Last year we held two meetings with representatives from the tribes," Herda said. "At one of those meetings we spent several hours in the field looking at sites we planned to investigate. Some tribal leaders asked us not to do anything at some of the sites."

The North Dakota Guard modified its cultural-resources management program to address Indian concerns.

Several years earlier, a contractor doing work for the Guard inadvertently unearthed human remains, causing concern among Indians in the Midwest, Herda said. Eventually, Guard officials called in a tribal religious leader

to conduct a reinterment ceremony. The burial area is now off-limits to training.

After a slow start, "the North Dakota National Guard is doing a good job," said Kent Good, a cultural-resources consultant who took part in the negotiations. "Tribal consultation shows that we do take what they are saying seriously."

"The more we work to establish relationships with the tribal people, the more we can avoid misunderstandings," Good said.

The new relationship isn't built on teepee rings and burial sites alone. Over the past two summers, combat engineers worked with hammers and backhoes in efforts to build understanding.

With the Defense Department encouraging Guard units to seek "unique training," North Dakota engineer units reached out to the Spirit Lake Dakota, said COL Greg Wilz, the state Guard's director of operations.

The tribe purchased prefabricated, duplex-housing units from Minot Air Force Base, N.D., and Guard Soldiers transported the units and helped rebuild them as single-family dwellings. The engineers established water lines, and built power and septic systems and roads for two new communities on the reservation.

The Soldiers and equipment came from the 957th Engineer Company, the 164th, 142nd and 141st Engr. battalions, and the 34th Engr. Brigade, all North Dakota or Minnesota National Guard units.

Work on Task Force Shield went on during annual training and weekend drills. And several Guard Soldiers were placed on active duty for several months.

"One of the best things we did during this period was hold a cultural-awareness day before the Soldiers started working," Wilz said. Tribal leaders taught the course.

The Soldiers enjoyed it, Wilz said. "And the Native



SGT Sarah Hanson of the North Dakota National Guard and Duane Mudgett of the Spirit Lake Dakota tribe paint the interior of a house on the Spirit Lake reservation.

John Whiteman and Brett Tiger of the Spirit Lake Dakota work on the entryway of a house at Rolling Hills, on the Spirit Lake Dakota reservation.

The North Dakota Guard is now gearing up to help the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara — the “three affiliated tribes” who provided a home for the Lewis and Clark Expedition during the winter months from 1804 to 1805 — build infrastructure for the 2006 “national signature event.”

Americans thought it was pretty neat that the Soldiers wanted to learn about their culture.”

“I got a heck of an education,” said CSM Orville Wang of the 164th Engr. Bn. in Minot. “I’ve worked on the edge of the reservation for many years, but never really explored it.”

Initially, there was some mistrust on both sides, but that quickly disappeared, Wang added.

“It was just a tremendous help for the National Guard to come out and do what it did,” said David Cavanaugh, director of Spirit Lake water resources and a Spirit Lake Dakota. His staff worked with the Soldiers to install six-inch water mains and other infrastructure around the home sites.

Many of the Task Force Shield participants are now among the 1,500 North Dakota Soldiers deployed to Iraq. Experience with Task Force Shield helped hone the 142nd’s craftsmanship skills, said battalion commander LTC Dave Anderson. In Iraq since April 2003, most of the 142nd’s missions have involved repairing an airfield and improving

quality of life for Soldiers at Camp Anaconda.

However, the unit has also repaired playgrounds, scooped up trash, and repaired or renovated schools and clinics, Anderson said.

Being able to help a community in need reminds Anderson of Task Force Shield, but the Spirit Lake operation had an additional aspect.

“The nice thing about Task Force Shield was that we were able to practice our engineering skills and do something good for people within our own state,” Anderson said.

The North Dakota Guard is now gearing up to help the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara — the “three affiliated tribes” who provided a home for the Lewis and Clark expedition during the winter months from 1804 to 1805 — build infrastructure for the 2006 “national signature event” of the Lewis and Clark Expedition observance.

According to Wilz, the Indians see this as an opportunity to tell their story in a way it hasn’t been told before. National Guard combat engineers will help put in traditional earth lodges and walking trails around sacred grounds, among other projects.

Other states have planned similar programs. Innovative training programs have National Guard units setting up medical clinics on Montana reservations and an operation similar to Task Force Shield in Minnesota.

“In 1998 the Defense Department established a policy for interacting and working with federally recognized Indian tribes on practically every level,” said David Guldenzopf, chief of the Cultural Resources Branch at the U.S. Army Environmental Center.

“The center helps the Army comply with federal Native-American policy. The Army is seeing the results of this policy in a new spirit of trust and cooperation,” he said. ■





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MOVING MADE EASY

SO you're moving again? Make the move to your new duty station a smooth one by planning ahead. The National Military Family Association has teamed up with Qcorps Residential Inc. to create an online source that helps families set up services at their new locations.

Go to www.nmfa.org and click on "NMA Connection Service" at the bottom left corner of the page. Type in the location of your new duty station, then comparison shop for such services as local and long-distance telephone, cable and satellite television, high-speed Internet providers, newspapers and magazines, movie rentals, bottled water delivery, moving companies, storage facilities and appliance renters.

For more information on relocating, check out the May 2004 issue of *Hot Topics*, which will feature tips for packing household goods, the scoop on pay advances and moving allowances, details about the new Army Housing OneStop Web site and more.



Go to www.nmfa.org and click on "NMA Connection Service" at the bottom left corner of the page.

Relocation

TELL US



or



GOT something worth sharing? Whether it's consumer advice, vacation tips, military humor, or just good-to-know info, share it with *Soldiers'* readers. E-mail your information, full name and phone number to Beth_A_Reece@belvoir.army.mil or call (703) 806-4567.

War Trophies

NOT WORTH THE RISK

WAR trophies might seem like cool mementos for Soldiers who've been deployed. They can also be **career enders** for anyone attempting to carry such prohibited items as knives, fireworks, inert landmines or brass knuckles onboard a commercial airliner. Soldiers considering taking such loot home from overseas deployments should ask their commanders for a list of prohibited items.



Records

MANAGE YOUR CAREER

LOOKING for a promotion or going before the board? Check your records before you go.

Officers and enlisted Soldiers alike can review their personnel records at the Human Resource Command's Web page. Users can view assignment history, civilian and military education, awards and decorations, special skills and individual qualifications.

Soldiers who find incorrect or missing data should contact their unit personnel offices. Corrections should appear online within 24 to 48 hours after changes are submitted to the Web site.




Go to Human Resource Command's Web page, <https://www.hrc.army.mil>.

Pride

AMERICA'S TRUCK TOURS THE U.S. ➤

YELLOW ribbons, care packages, prayers — Ed and Tonie Negrin of Scottsdale, Ariz., have done more than that to show their support for deployed service members. The couple designed "America's Trucks," painted with such patriotic images as waving flags, Soldiers' faces and military symbols.

"The inspiration to create these trucks was kindled by the memory of the many brave Americans who have been willing to die for freedom and country; people who found the concept of liberty bigger and greater than themselves," reads a letter by the Negrins on their Web site, www.americatruck.net.

 To view photos of the trucks, download wallpaper for your computer desktop, request a visit or ask for one of their gifts, go to www.americatruck.net.



Inspired to honor America's heroes after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the couple began transforming trucks used in their courier business, then began touring military bases and major cities. Their first truck was painted like an American flag and dubbed the "Liberty Truck." The next was plastered with images supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. The Negrins have since added vehicles highlighting Operation Iraqi Freedom, and one they've named "Defend America."

The Negrins schedule tours across America to inspire patriotism with their trucks and give gifts to service members.

Benefits

GUARD AND RESERVE MEMBERS GET UNLIMITED COMMISSARY ACCESS ➤

NATIONAL Guard and Army Reserve members now have unlimited access to commissaries, thanks to the 2004 National Defense Authorization Act. The change eliminates Commissary Privilege Cards used by Guard and Reserve members, who were previously authorized only 24 commissary shopping days a year. Unlimited access also extends to Guard and Reserve members who retire before age 60.



FIRST came the Internet, with quick and easy access to information. Then came Army One Source — staffed by real people with the insight to understand users' needs and the skill to provide situation-specific help.

"Most people can research solutions to problems alone. But it takes time, and often involves a lot of frustration," said Carla Cary, a Family Advocacy Program specialist at the Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Va.

AOS is a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week information and referral service for active-duty, National Guard and Reserve Soldiers, family members and deployed civilians. It's available via phone or at www.armyonesource.com. And it's free.

"This isn't a phone tree. Calls are answered by licensed, professional consultants who are ready to help," Cary said.

Consultants trained in social work or psychology assist callers with such issues as parenting, relocation, addiction, deployment/reintegration and such everyday issues as finding a plumber. Calls are confidential unless they deal with domestic violence, or harm to oneself or others.

With her husband deployed to Kuwait and an impending move last year, Army spouse Krisin Dundon called AOS.

"I had so many stumbling blocks, and the consultant answered 20 totally different questions," she said. Her needs ranged from information on selling a home and filing a tax return to finding schools for her children in the new area.

"Your quick answers and advice were my only port in a

storm," Dundon told her AOS consultant.

So far, deployment and separation top the list of issues callers need assistance with, said Ron White, program director at Ceridian, the company that operates AOS.

"Our goal is to make a difference in the lives of the people we touch and to improve readiness and retention. We're very proud to say that we're

usually aren't available on post, so that's where AOS bridges the gap," Cary said.

Counseling is limited to six sessions and is intended for such issues as marital problems, grief, loss and adjusting to change. Unmarried Soldiers may also use the counseling for couple issues, though AOS will cover the cost for Soldiers only. Abuse and suicide issues are referred to local medical facilities.


AOS services supplement those of installation Army Community Services, which aren't always accessible to off-post families or open when needed. Callers needing help with creditors, financial planning and parent education classes will still be referred to ACS.

And each ACS also has a point of contact to help AOS counselors stay current on military issues that may affect callers.

"Part of our success in providing information and consultation comes from our partnership with the Army and its existing resources," White said.

AOS Online offers financial calculators; tools for locating child-care services, youth camps, nursing homes and medical facilities; and

other resources. Users may also access AOS Online to schedule a call with consultants. To enter the Web site, enter "Army" as the user ID and "onesource" as the password.

"I think AOS is a great tool for commanders and ACS personnel, because it supplements what we already offer," said Cary. "And from a social worker's perspective, it's good that we can assist people before their issues really become problems." 

Army One Source

Your Link to Info

Story by Beth Reece

working with Soldiers and families, particularly during this time of heavy deployment," White said.

AOS users needing counseling can request face-to-face, resolution-focused sessions with a social worker outside the military environment but located within a 30-minute radius.

"Short-term counseling services

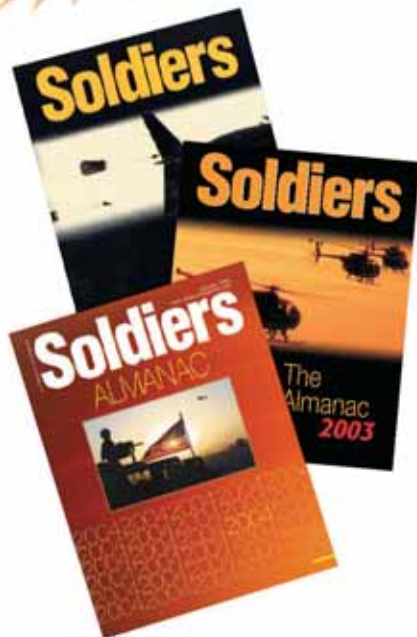


Access Codes

U.S. (800) 464-8107 Germany, Italy, England and the Netherlands 00 (800) 464-81077 (all digits)
South Korea 002 (800) 464-81077 with DACOM service / 0078 (800) 464-81077 with KT service
Spanish speakers (800) 375-5971 Hearing impaired (800)346-9188

IT'S YOUR TIME TO SHINE IN SOLDIERS' MOST POPULAR ISSUE

Soldiers is planning the January 2005 Almanac and wants your images for the "This is Our Army" section. Send us your candid photos of the Army family at work or play.



WHY NOT SEND US
YOUR IMAGES TODAY?
THEY WILL REPRESENT
YOU AND YOUR UNIT,
AND WILL MAKE
YOUR ARMY PROUD!

RULES AND HELPFUL INFORMATION-

1. Photos must be taken between Aug. 22, 2003, and Aug. 20, 2004.
2. Your package should be postmarked NLT Sept. 3, 2004.
3. Photo or images without complete caption information will not be considered. We need the who, what, where and when, as well as the photographer's name and rank. We must be able to easily identify which caption goes with which image.
4. Complete the form below. Copy for more than one entry.
5. Soldiers prefers color prints or slides, but will also accept digital images.
6. Digital images must be very high resolution, a minimum of 5" x 7" at 300 dpi. Do not send prints made from digital images.
7. For tips on shooting, check out "Writing and Shooting for Soldiers Magazine" and the Soldiers Style Guide. Both are available at www.soldiersmagazine.com.

GOT QUESTIONS?

Contact our photo editor by phone at (703) 806-4504 or (DSN) 656-4504, or via e-mail to soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

NOTE:

Due to a limited staff, we regret that photos and accompanying information cannot be returned.

Soldiers

"This Is Our Army" Entry Form

Photocopy this entry form and attach a copy to each photo you submit.

Where and when was the photo taken? (Use approximate date if necessary.)

Caption (Include full name, rank and unit of person(s) pictured.)

Photographer's full name (and rank if military)

e-mail address

Phone

Street address

City (APO)

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Zip

Postmark by Sept. 3, 2004.
For more information go to
Soldiers Online at
www.soldiersmagazine.com.

Mail your entry to:
Soldiers, ATTN: Photo Editor,
9325 Gunston Rd., Suite S-108
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581

MEMBERS of the 2nd Infantry Division have been patrolling the roads and villages north of Baghdad to help keep the peace. As darkness fell recently on forward-operating base Pacesetter, Soldiers of the 5th Battalion, 20th Inf. Regiment, made final checks on their weapons and equipment.

"I've been going over in my head everything that I've learned as an infantryman," said SPC Michael Findell of Company A. "Now I'm just trying to relax."

Findell would lead the way for his squad. As the point man, he would be the forward eyes and ears for his team.

In tents around the battalion, the mood was light, as Soldiers played cards and listened to music, waiting for the call to mount up.

Word passed slowly that something coalition forces have been waiting to hear for 11 months had happened. The simple words "We got him" came from L. Paul Bremer, the U.S. administrator in Iraq. Saddam Hussein was, of course, the "him" in Bremer's

(Continued on page 26)

SGT Jeremy Heckler is a member of the 2nd Infantry Division's 3rd Brigade.

Stryker Soldi



Stryker wheeled fighting vehicles of Company A, 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, move through the town of Samarra, Iraq. The deployment marks the Stryker's combat debut.

ers in Action

Story by SGT Jeremy Heckler



▲ Soldiers of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, conduct a range of missions in Iraq, including route reconnaissance, and undertaking presence patrols. The Stryker brigade combat team is under the operational control of the 4th Inf. Div.

announcement. After someone confirmed the information, cheers ripped through the battalion.

The fantastic news didn't make the upcoming operation any easier, however. Findell and the others knew insurgents might retaliate.

Later that night, "Sykes Regulars," as the Soldiers are called, headed for their tactical assembly area. Before leaving, 1LT Joel Beck, Co. A's executive officer, clarified for his Soldiers the threat that still existed, specifically to the air guards in the rear of his Stryker combat vehicle.

Upon arriving at the site, the unit received word of a mission change due to Hussein's capture. The battalion would now roll through the city of Samarra at intervals throughout the day. So until mission time the Soldiers would sit and wait, pulling guard throughout the night.

In the morning, Co. C made the first trip through its part of the city. The Soldiers stopped vehicles and quelled a disturbance at a gas station. Behind them, Co. B rolled into town and encountered some difficulty.

As the Soldiers drove through the city, they saw a large flock of pigeons take flight. The pigeons were apparently used as a signal to announce the arrival of the Stryker infantry vehicles.

Moments later, two men on a motorcycle fired automatic weapons at the patrol while using school children as cover. The Soldiers, considering the

"We had a couple of small contacts and firefights, but Co. B took the brunt of the engagement."

safety of the children and a nearby mosque, employed snipers to target the attackers and successfully suppressed the enemy. The attackers fled as the patrol continued moving through the city.

After they traveled a short distance, the patrol was attacked again by automatic weapons fire from a group using an overgrown field for cover.

In a simultaneous action, attackers detonated an improvised explosive device to the south of the patrol. The patrol was then inundated by fire. In a continuing coordinated effort, the patrol was attacked from the west by insurgents using rocket-propelled grenades. At the same time, mortar fire came from the north.

The enemy's attack was ineffective, however, causing neither casualties nor damage to the vehicles.

Automatic weapons fire could be heard for miles as the Soldiers engaged the enemy. The men radioed a nearby patrol and requested support.

Co. A Soldiers responded and moved toward the embattled patrol. Both U.S. elements then fought

through the ambush and eliminated the threat.

"We moved in on their right flank to allow them to continue to fight," said Beck of his sister unit. "We had a couple of small contacts and firefights, but Co. B took the brunt of the engagement."

Snipers from Co. A took position on the roof near a casualty-collection point.

CPL Samuel Trevino, a sniper with Co. A, said he looked under stairs and in doorways. As one resident came through the doorway, he directed her back into her apartment. With the enemy out there somewhere, the snipers took no chances.

"I was in a doorway, scared as hell, with a 9mm pistol in one hand and an M-4 rifle in the other," said Trevino.

At the end of the day, a company commander confirmed that 11 attackers had been killed.

After confirming their identities, Samarran residents moved the attackers' bodies from the area. There were no coalition casualties during the firefight, and except for a civilian automobile that was damaged by an RPG, there was no damage to any other property or equipment.

It was not just another day for the Soldiers of Sykes Regulars, for they experienced the first significant enemy contact by any unit in their brigade.

"We're just doing our jobs, just like in training," said Beck. ■



Paratroopers on Patrol

Story and Photos by SPC Brandon Aird



PARATROOPERS from the 173rd Airborne Brigade's 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, from Vicenza, Italy, haven't had it easy in Iraq. Most of their deployment has been spent at forward-operating, urban-patrol bases, far from the rest of the brigade, unit officials said.

Because 1st Bn. Soldiers have been deployed forward and usually live in the most dangerous towns in Northern Iraq, they've sustained more casualties than any other unit in the brigade, the officials said.

Several months ago, in Al Huwija, the Soldiers encountered daily small-arms fire and faced a nightly barrage of mortar rounds.

The attacks were even more frequent after the paratroopers moved their operations southwest to Daquq and Tuz to prevent hostile factions from entering Northern Iraq.

Co. A Soldiers set up a tactical checkpoint, Echo Four, 35 miles south of Tuz in an effort to prevent ambushes and keep the insurgents in southern Iraq. A platoon of Soldiers was manning Echo Four when it, too, came under a massive, coordinated attack.

SPC Brandon Aird is assigned to the 173rd Airborne Brigade Public Affairs Office.

◀ A paratrooper from Company A, 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, stands watch as other Soldiers attempt to enter a locked house in Tuz, Iraq.



PFC Nicholas Duplesis, an M-249 SAW gunner in Co. A, 1st Bn., 508th Inf., watches over the tactical checkpoint called "Helm's Deep" about 35 miles from Tuz. The position is intended to interdict the flow of enemy troops and equipment toward the city.

"My guys were down at Echo Four when rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and machine-gun fire bombarded the compound," said Co. A ISG Michael Stribling. "The attackers were firing on my guys from behind a second ridgeline."

Afterward, 1st Platoon Soldiers built two bunkers inside the compound and 16 heavily sandbagged guard towers along the walls. They even renamed the tactical checkpoint "Helm's Deep" — inspired by the fortress that couldn't be taken by the armies of Mordor in the movie "Lord of the Rings."

A platoon of Iraqi Civil Defense Corps troops was later assigned to Helm's Deep, and Co. A Soldiers trained the ICDC soldiers as their replacements.

"We've been giving them classes on marksmanship and patrol procedures," said SSG Antonio C. Medina, a 3rd Plt. squad leader. "Every night we take them out on patrols. We've

A fight broke out when the Iraqi who had shut the gate grabbed for Morrow's weapon and a second suspect appeared with a rifle.

handed over the checkpoint to the ICDC soldiers, but we'll still keep one of our guys out there.

"The ICDC soldiers have come a long way since the first day of training," Medina said. "Their appearance and discipline have improved enormously. And they're getting better at caring for their equipment.

As the ICDC troops have im-

proved, they've begun participating in Co. A's missions, said 3rd Plt. M-249 gunner PFC Nicholas Duplesis. In one operation, the Soldiers and the ICDC troops joined forces to conduct raids on highway bandits..

In one such raid, SSG Randy Morrow was going through a gate when a suspect closed the gate and separated him from his squad.

A fight broke out when the Iraqi who had shut the gate grabbed for Morrow's weapon and a second suspect appeared with a rifle. Before the tense situation ended, one of the Iraqis was dead.

Paratroopers like Morrow often have only seconds to decide how to react to a situation. They rely on their training and past experience to come to the right conclusion, said Co. A commander CPT Ned Ritzman.

In 10 months' time the 1st Bn. Soldiers have lived with attacks and the threat of attack as they help to keep the peace. 🇺🇸



An Uncommon Mission

Story and Photos by
MAJ Wayne Marotto

SOLDIERS of the 75th Division, an active- and Reserve-component, training-support division headquartered in Houston, Texas, normally are observer-controller trainers. They typically train and mobilize Reserve and National Guard Soldiers in the western United States.

But when a call went out for

MAJ Wayne Marotto is assigned to the 75th Division Public Affairs Office.

volunteers to deploy to Afghanistan to help train the Afghan National Army, more than 30 Soldiers from the 75th Div. answered the call.

They volunteered for an initial six-month deployment to Camp Phoenix, near Kabul, and not far from the Pakistani border. At the time, the 10th Mountain Division was the unit in charge of operating Coalition Joint Task Force-180 in Kabul.

Two years after the fall of the

Taliban, Afghanistan is still a dangerous place. The country is plagued by attacks against coalition units and Afghan civilians. And this was the first combat-zone deployment for many of the 75th Div. Soldiers.

CPT Craig Hickerson of the 3rd Battalion, 383rd Regiment, 3rd Brigade, headquartered in St. Louis, Mo., was mobilized for Operation Enduring Freedom in January 2002. He was stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.,



Army Reserve training team member CPT David Poland of the 75th Division's 3rd Brigade conducts an after-action review with members of the Afghan National Army.



◀ CPT Craig Hickerson, another member of the Army Reserve training team, visits with residents of an orphanage after delivering goods provided by his church in St. Louis.

to mobilize Reserve units that were being deployed to Iraq. But he wanted to do more to fight the global war on terror, he said. So he volunteered to deploy to Afghanistan.

"I wanted to do my part to make sure the people of Afghanistan were safe and were not mistreated," said Hickerson, who was assigned to a firebase with Afghan soldiers and U.S. special forces Soldiers. He was to train the Afghan soldiers on light-infantry tactics and patrolling, so they could better fight the Taliban and al Qaeda.

Hickerson said his most memorable experience was when the firebase came under rocket attack by suspected members of the Taliban.

CPT David Poland, who's assigned to the same unit as Hickerson, is also a veteran of operations Desert Shield

and Desert Storm, during which he was a tanker. He was also at Fort Riley training and mobilizing Reserve Soldiers for deployment to Iraq.

But he too wanted to do more and volunteered for his second deployment to a combat zone.

"I felt like it was my responsibility to do something for the war against terrorism," he said.

Poland's role was as mentor to an Afghan rifle company commander. He helped the Afghan learn organizational

skills by teaching accountability procedures and how to plan training.

The 75th Div. Soldiers deployed in summer 2003, and upon their arrival they were separated into groups, based on their job specialties. They were divided into finance, light-infantry and installation operations sections.

"I wanted to do my part to make sure the people of Afghanistan were safe and were not mistreated."

"When we first arrived here, we helped the 10th Mtn. Div. set up finance operations at Camp Phoenix," said MAJ Isaac Johnson. Johnson was in charge of the finance section that paid the U.S. Soldiers, the ANA and coalition forces. He and SSG Karmen San Nicolas helped set up the finance section at Camp Phoenix.

MAJ Tim Snyder of the division's 2nd Bde. was the senior team combat advisor for the 3rd Brigade Training Team. His BTT received several hundred ANA soldiers who had graduated from the Kabul Military Training Center, which is equivalent to the U.S. Army's basic training, Snyder said. They then underwent training in advanced infantry tactics.

"We're training these soldiers to function as a battalion, to perform combat and stabilization operations," said Snyder.

As an observer-controller with the 75th, Snyder had taught U.S. Soldiers what to do in combat but didn't accompany them in battle. As an advisor for the ANA, he trained soldiers in combat situations and went with them on combat missions. Snyder's typical missions consisted of weapons cache raids, road checkpoints and patrols.

Coalition forces were assisting the ANA to develop an officer and noncommissioned officer corps. The French forces trained the officer corps, the British forces the NCO corps and the U.S. the enlisted soldiers.

The ANA officers did all the planning and executing, and had

▶ As Afghan children look on, Hickerson and Poland deliver canned food, school supplies and other goods to the orphanage.



adopted the Soviet method in which NCOs have far less responsibility than NCOs in the U.S. Army.

The U.S. NCOs, meanwhile, were training their counterparts to become leaders, show initiative and accept responsibility.

An important point Soldiers wanted to make to the Afghan officers was that the Afghans needed to train their own NCOs and enlisted soldiers and not have U.S. Soldiers train them. The Soldiers were there to train and advise the ANA officers so that they could, in turn, train their own soldiers.

The Soldiers also taught organizational skills, wrote NCO policies, and acted as examples of how professional soldiers look and behave.

CSM George Markham, from the division's 1st Bde., was among the Soldiers helping the ANA identify and develop NCOs.

"I help resolve and write the NCO policies with the help of the Kabul

Military Training Center, in conjunction with the Ministry of Defense," Markham said.

The Soldiers used the skills they'd honed in the division and transitioned their coaching, teaching and mentoring philosophy into the ANA.

MAJ Bobby Simmons, also from the 1st Bde. and a 101st Airborne Division veteran of Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm trains Army Reserve and National Guard Soldiers on the military decision-making process. The seven-step MDMP process doesn't exist in the ANA.


"I advised the ANA J2 on staff procedures and staff work," Simmons said. It was important for the ANA to develop a comprehensive training plan, and plans for ordering supplies and conducting combat operations.

The 75th Div. Soldiers said their experiences in Afghanistan would make them better observer-controllers when they are training Soldiers.

Poland said that being an observer-controller in a combat zone enhances his credibility when he's training an Army Reserve unit on Mission-Essential-Task-List items.

When he's teaching Soldiers how to conduct a convoy operation under combat conditions, and someone questions the instruction, he can tell the Soldier that "this is how it was done in combat in Afghanistan."

At press time, the 25th Inf. Div. From Hawaii was replacing the 10th Mtn. Div., which returned to Fort Drum, N.Y. The Oklahoma National Guard's 45th Enhanced Separate Brigade and Guard Soldiers from New England were taking over the mission of training the ANA.

Soldiers from the 75th Div.'s 2nd Bde. were serving as embedded trainers with the Oklahoma National Guard for a year. Therefore, the division's presence in Afghanistan is ongoing. 



THIS month's Sharp Shooters features a Soldier who has been stationed at posts in the United States and around the world. He's had no formal photography training and he took his pictures with a simple and inexpensive 35mm camera. Yet his photos provide a colorful record of places many Soldiers will remember from their own travels. 🇺🇸



▲ A panoramic view of the city of Naples, Italy, showing the Bay of Naples and Mt. Vesuvius.



▲ A view of the castle and Old Town in Heidelberg, Germany.



▲ A close-up of the Trevi Fountain in Rome, Italy.



▲ The summit of the west face of Mt. Rainier, Wash., taken from a CH-47 Chinook.

Beyond its role in defense of the nation, the Army and its Soldiers have contributed to medicine, technology, exploration, engineering and science. The milestones listed in this monthly chronology offer only a small glimpse of that proud story of selfless service. It is also your story.



1775

1700s

1775 — Massachusetts militiamen muster on April 19 to face a British force marching from Boston to seize militia arms stored at Concord. The first shots are fired at Lexington, followed at Concord by exchanges of musket fire, leaving dead and wounded on both sides. The British are driven back to Boston by American fire.



1813

1800s

1806 — Red River Expedition. A party of scientists and explorers heads up the Red River in the Orleans Territory, April 19, with an escort of 19 Soldiers from the 2nd Infantry Regiment. They are unaware that the Spanish plan to intercept them.

1808 — President Thomas Jefferson orders a company from the Regiment of Artillerists to march north to help civil authorities quell an insurrection in parts of New England. Like the majority of artillerymen of the period, the Soldiers are trained and serving as infantry.

1813 — Battle of York, April 27. Army troops under BG Zebulon M. Pike make an amphibious assault across Lake Ontario and successfully attack the fort guarding the Canadian town of York (modern Toronto). Pike is mortally injured when the retreating British blow up the fort's powder magazine.

1832 — Black Hawk War, April 26. Army Regulars and Illinois militia begin pursuit of the Sac-Fox Indian band through northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Led by Black

Hawk, the Indians had crossed the Mississippi from their western lands and attacked white settlers. Springfield attorney Abraham Lincoln, elected captain of his militia company, takes part in the campaign.

1847 — Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. Army Engineer CPT Robert E. Lee finds a route for the troops of MG Winfield Scott to outflank and defeat a strong Mexican force holding strong defensive positions.

1860 — Defense of Fort Defiance. More than 1,000 Navajo Indians attack the fort in the New Mexico Territory on April 30. The greatly outnumbered garrison of Soldiers from the 3rd Inf. Regt. successfully defends the fort.

1862 — Battle of Shiloh. MG U.S. Grant's army is surprised by a major Confederate attack on the morning of April 6 and is forced back to positions around Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. Grant, reinforced during the night, counterattacks the next day and drives the Confederates from the field. For the first time, the Army uses hospitals in the field to treat wounded.

1865 — Union troops break through Confederate defenses around Petersburg, Va., on April 2, causing the Confederate lines to collapse. The town is captured, and Lee's army is sent into a desperate retreat westward.



1865

Confederate GEN Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union forces at the Appomattox, Va., courthouse, April 9.

1865 — On April 28 the steamboat *Sultana* explodes on the Mississippi River, killing 1,700 Union Soldiers, many of whom are recently released POWs from the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga.

1873 — Modoc Indians under Captain Jack murder MG Edward R.S. Canby and other peace commissioners during truce talks, April 11. At the beginning of the Civil War, Canby had commanded Union and volunteer Soldiers credited with stopping the Confederate threat in New Mexico and Colorado.

1898 — Congress declares war against Spain, April 25.

1900s

1906 — MG Adolphus W. Greely assumes responsibility for disaster-relief operations in San Francisco after the city is heavily damaged by a major earthquake.

1911 — On April 11 the first Army pilot school is established at College Park, Md.

1914 — Army troops land at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 28 to help U.S. Sailors and Marines restore civil order.

1917 — Congress declares war on Germany, April 6.

1918 — CPT Edward V. Rickenbacker of the Army Signal Corps shoots down his first German plane on April 28. He eventually becomes the top American ace of World War I, with 26 kills.

1934 — The Army officially discontinues using the saber as a weapon.



1942 — After a long and heroic struggle, the American and Filipino "battling bastards" on Bataan surrender to invading Japanese troops on April 9.

1944 — On April 9 the 1st and 2nd Bns., 5307th Composite Unit, known as "Merrill's Marauders," break through to the unit's 3rd Bn., which had been surrounded by Japanese units for 10 days near Nhpum, Burma.

1945 — On April 4 Soldiers of the 90th Inf. Div. discover millions of dollars worth of stolen gold and art treasures hidden in a salt mine near Merkers, Germany.

1951 — General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, relieved of command in Korea, delivers his famous "Old Soldiers Never Die" speech to Congress, April 19.

1954 — The first Army helicopter battalion is activated at Fort Bragg, N.C., April 1.

1968 — In Operation Pegasus, April 1-7, Soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Div. break the North Vietnamese siege of the Marine base at Khe Sanh.

1991 — As part of Operation Provide Comfort, Army units — including elements of the 3rd Inf. Div. — deploy to Turkey and northern Iraq to protect Kurdish refugees from Iraqi attacks.

2000s

2002 — On April 13 the Army accepts the first of the new wheeled Stryker armored vehicles.



2002

For more about Army history, go to www.ArmyHistoryFnd.org and www.Army.mil/cmh.

Separation, Divorce, and the Army

MILITARY families aren't immune to marital problems. The good news is that the Army can provide a professional team of counselors — including chaplains, psychologists and drug-abuse prevention experts — to help families get through rough times.

But when relationships have deteriorated beyond repair, legal help may be the next step. Your legal-assistance office provides counseling on separation and divorce options, civilian jurisdictions that can handle divorce cases, various states' differing legal requirements, the military benefits affected by divorce, the obligations of husband and wife, and the divorce process itself.

To ensure that client rights are protected, different offices are assigned to represent each party in a dispute.

The Army is concerned about the welfare of its people beyond the workplace, and without invading privacy, it seeks to help Soldiers and their families get through this stressful and often economically trying time. This effort also seeks to ensure a Soldier is fully committed to his or her job without being preoccupied with unresolved personal prob-



lems that adversely affect duty performance, and possibly endanger lives.

Appointments with legal-assistance attorneys average an hour for an initial consultation, at which time every aspect of divorce planning — ranging from military rights to state laws and even the federal Former Spouses Protection Act — are covered. A client may have only a few questions, but it is the attorney's job to determine if the individual needs answers to

additional questions to minimize further frustration.

Each military service has its own directive for the support of a member's spouse and children. Commanders who receive nonsupport complaints must counsel the Soldier and enforce financial support through a court decision, a separation agreement that specifies a monetary arrangement, or the minimum support for Army members set forth in Army Regulation 608-99. Soldiers who fail to comply with the regulation may be subject to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, administrative reprimand or elimination from the service.

Many cases result in the parties having to live in separate quarters, as divorce may not be immediately possible. A separation/property-settlement agreement spells out the parties' obligations to each other, the children

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and the public at large. This document is prepared by Army legal-assistance attorneys and is extremely valuable, as it serves to resolve the issues normally presented in a contested divorce, thereby providing the cheapest and quickest divorce in the future (courts incorporate the agreement into the divorce decree,

and it continues as the mandate of the court after divorce).

The parties may not force each other to execute a separation agreement, since it is a voluntary agreement by both parties executed before a notary in at least two copies, one for each party.

Separation Agreement

Separation agreements vary and are tailored to the individual needs of each couple, but almost all must indicate the following:

- ✦ The day, month and year the parties did or will separate;
- ✦ The city and state of their marriage;
- ✦ Children's names and birth dates;
- ✦ Name of the custodial parent and visitation rights of the other parent;
- ✦ A statement of whether the parties will exercise joint decision-making authority over the children.
- ✦ Who will pay for transportation when children visit;
- ✦ Amount, timing and duration of monthly child support payments;
- ✦ The percentage of college costs each parent will pay;
- ✦ Who will pay for packing and shipment of household goods;
- ✦ What property will each spouse receive;
- ✦ Who will be responsible for which debts;
- ✦ If a home is owned, what disposition will occur;
- ✦ The amount paid as spousal support (alimony);
- ✦ What percentage of retirement pay will be paid by one spouse to the other, either now or in the future
- ✦ Whether Spousal Benefit Program coverage will be provided after divorce;
- ✦ Whether life insurance will be provided;
- ✦ Who will pay for the ultimate court costs and attorney fees in a divorce;
- ✦ What becomes of the agreement if the parties elect to try living together again; and
- ✦ What the income tax arrangements will be.

Think again if you're planning to slip across national boundaries or take another shortcut in the divorce process. "Quickie divorces" normally prove to be unsatisfactory because they most often don't take into account the many complex circumstances that may become issues later on.

Divorces obtained without personal jurisdiction over both parties — and which do not include decisions as to property distribution, debts, support or other issues — cannot be used to collect funds from the government under the Former Spouses Protection Act. In some cases, even the "divorce" may be challenged as invalid.

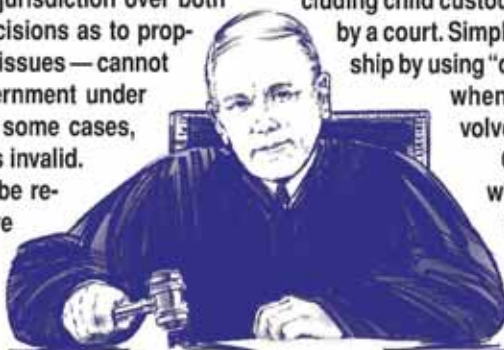
Further court proceedings will then be required, and this generally proves more costly than if the entire action had been

done correctly the first time.

Marriage breakups involve two parts. One is the marriage relation itself, which can be dissolved based on state law (there is no federal or military law on divorce).

The second part of a marriage concerns property rights, including child custody, which must be specifically addressed by a court. Simply achieving the dissolution of a relationship by using "do it yourself" kits is normally not enough when children and property rights are involved.

Considering the alternative, the help you will receive from your Legal Assistance office can save you hardship and emotional distress later on.





The large-scale deployment of U.S.-based troops to Germany that characterized the REFORGER exercises of the 1970s through 1990s ceased with the end of communism in Eastern Europe.



Changes in Europe

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer



▲ For family members of Soldiers deployed to Iraq, taking part in local festivals helps ease the pain of separation.

▶ A member of the 1st Armored Division shares conversation and refreshments in Bad Nauheim, Germany, with family members of deployed division Soldiers.

CHANGES IN EUROPE

In Bad Nauheim, Germany — home to Elvis Presley from 1958 to 1960 while he was stationed at Ray Barracks in nearby Friedberg — local city mayors gave a party for the families of Soldiers of the 1st Armored Division who were deployed to Iraq.

"Realizing the difficulty that many families are experiencing with their Soldiers deployed, we wanted to do something as a show of solidarity," said Bad Nauheim's mayor, Bernd Rohde.

"I've been the mayor here since 1981, and it's always been a great pleasure for me to be a part of the close German-American community," he said.

Similar events to show the support

of the German people for American Soldiers in Iraq have been held throughout Germany, in the communities where German-American friendships have flourished for more than a half-century, he said.

Individuals have also reached out on their own to show their support for Germany-based U.S. Soldiers. [See related story, "Sending CARE to Iraq."]

Evolution of Change

For decades, the U.S. military presence in Germany prevented communist aggression, allowed former adversaries to gain first-hand knowledge of each other's cultures and lifestyles, and opened doors to lifelong German-American friendships.

The collapse of communism created dramatic changes in Europe in the last decade and resulted in closure of U.S. military facilities across the continent.

According to Doug Sims, chief of the Documents, Equipment and Stationing Branch, Documents Division, G3, in Heidelberg, the Army had two corps, or four divisions, in Europe from the 1960s to 1989. Two divisions each in V Corps and VII Corps were complemented by forward elements of the 1st Infantry Division.

At the height of the Cold War, some 220,000 U.S. Soldiers were stationed in Europe; in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg, Sims said. They lived and worked at more than 600 installations

By 2008 some 8,500 1st Armd. Div. Soldiers and family members will be relocated, perhaps to Grafenwöhr, the U.S. Army's premier training site in Germany.

throughout Western Europe. Now, one-third the number of installations accommodates about 65,000 Soldiers, Sims said.

Additionally, the 65,000 local nationals and Department of the Army civilian employees, collectively, within USAREUR have dwindled to 17,000.

Continuing Transformation

The most recent round of base closures will affect communities across Germany between now and 2008. And some U.S. officials liken the scope of the impending changes to the widespread changes that altered the face of the continent when communism's "Iron Curtain" fell.

Since spring 2003 Marine Gen. James L. Jones, the commander of U.S. European Command, has been crafting a plan to transform U.S. forces in Europe, in keeping with the Army's plans to cut costs, improve

training opportunities and locate military forces closer to future potential hot spots.

In May 2003 the Department of the Army announced that it would close about a dozen facilities in Giessen, home of the 1st Armored Division's 1st Brigade and the 284th Base Support Battalion.

By 2008 some 8,500 1st Armd. Div. Soldiers and family members will be relocated, perhaps to Grafenwöhr, the U.S. Army's premier training site in Germany. The Grafenwöhr Training Area has already been identified as the future home of a brigade combat team, Army officials said. [See "Building Up Graf."]

Giessen's Military History

During World War II Giessen

► Interacting with Soldiers deployed for REFORGER exercises was often the first exposure German children had to Americans.





◀ Ongoing restoration of Heidelberg's Campbell Barracks — headquarters of U.S. Army, Europe — will ensure the facility's continued relevance.

Military Depot was home to German infantry troops. There was an aircraft maintenance hanger, and the German army used some of the buildings as detention cells for U.S. prisoners, said Petra Roberts, a spokeswoman for the 284th BSB, which encompasses U.S. military facilities in Friedberg, Bad Nauheim, Giessen, Butzbach and Kirchgoens.

U.S. Soldiers first arrived at the depot in March 1945.

After the war, "many German

POWs were detained at the Giessen Depot. They were given the option to leave or sign a contract to work for the U.S. government for one year," said Roberts. "Many whose homes were in what became the communist-controlled East Zone signed the contract and remained with the Americans for many years."

Pendleton Barracks and the post exchange, located right up the street from the 284th BSB public affairs office, are located across the street

from where Roberts's family used to live.

"We had a balcony, and I used to stand on it on Sunday afternoons and watch the Soldiers go in and out of the post exchange. That was very unusual to me as a child, because German stores weren't open on Sundays," Roberts said. Her house was later torn down to make way for a highway.

Preserving the Past

Today, a museum on the Giessen installation preserves the Army's history in the area. Newspaper clippings, letters, certificates, photographs and other memorabilia highlight everything from Elvis's time there to the many units that were assigned in the area.

Preserved also have been the stories about, and photos of, countless dignitaries who visited the area, including LTG Colin Powell, commander of V Corps in 1986, said Hedwig Bannwitz, president of Community Associated Retired Employees, a group of local nationals who operate and maintain the mu-

CARE Packages

ANDREA Coleman — a German national whose husband, U.S. Army SGM Ernest Coleman, was until recently assigned to the 1st Armored Division's 1st Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, in Friedberg, Germany — knew that there were Soldiers in Iraq who weren't receiving mail and decided to help remedy the situation.

She rallied the German community's support. Within two days she received 200 packages to send to deployed troops. In a few months she received some 1,000 packages.

"I have contacts in each unit of the 1st Armd. Div. downrange," Andrea said. "Those

who don't receive mail from home receive a care package."

The packages largely include toiletries and snacks.

People who want to send a package buy items and bring them to Andrea. She and two other volunteers package the items, address the boxes and ship them through the Army postal system.

"The Germans who donate the gifts include 'Any Soldier' letters, and the Soldiers write back," Andrea said. "They've developed lasting relationships in tense times."

One elderly woman who sent a package to Soldiers in Iraq had received a package after World War II from someone in Michi-

gan. It contained a winter coat.

Orwin Veith, the mayor of Butzbach, Germany, said, "Most German people are behind the Soldiers and their mission, despite the few who say otherwise and have protested publicly against the U.S. mission in Iraq."

"We were shocked with the rest of the world after 9-11, and we have not forgotten. We thank you for ousting the dictator," Veith added.

"The departures of U.S. forces from this area will be very sad," he said. "But I hope our friendships will continue. Everything good to all of you. Many heartfelt thanks." — *Heike Hasenauer*

seum. Bannwitz has worked for the AAFES main distribution point in Giessen for more than four decades.

Former Installations

Numerous changes have already taken place in and around Giessen, as they have in dozens of other U.S. military communities throughout Germany.

Deserted watchtowers in an overgrown field that was once a firing range are reminders of a different time. The observation towers were used by Soldiers of the 2nd Air Defense Artillery Brigade to spot potential trespassers into the Patriot missile battery's secure area, Roberts said. Today, a shepherd comes periodically with a flock of 400 sheep to "maintain" the grounds. Across the street modern-day brick buildings house the few Soldiers from Giessen who aren't deployed to Iraq.

At the Grand Hotel in Bad Nauheim, formerly the U.S. Army's Officer's Club, GEN George S. Patton Jr. celebrated his 61st birthday on Nov. 11, 1945.

Today, condos have replaced the hotel's lavish rooms. But in the city, locals still enjoy ice-skating on the rink that was constructed by American Soldiers in 1945.

At Schloss Kaserne in Butzbach, an 11th-century castle that once housed U.S. Soldiers, landscapers recreated an historic castle garden where a motor pool stood.

Nearly 900 former family housing units in Butzbach — the largest number of housing units in the 284th BSB area — will soon be returned to the German government, Roberts said. What will be done with them has not yet been decided.

And in Kirchgoens, a hub of U.S. military might in the 1970s when

► Today's German roads are rarely as congested with U.S. military convoys as they were during the heyday of the REFORGER exercises.



President Gerald Ford visited, a former U.S. facility now provides storage space for a shipping company, Roberts said.

Local Sentiments

Christoph Zorb, a spokesman for Giessen's lord mayor, H.P. Haumann, said: "The U.S. military's departure will affect our community in many ways. The Americans have been here for more than 50 years. They brought the American culture. We're very sorry the Pentagon has decided to withdraw U.S. forces from our area.

"Besides the emotional impact, which will be tremendous," Zorb said, "residents will experience a significant financial impact." Besides leaving hundreds of apartments temporarily vacant — about 600 in the Giessen area alone — the Soldiers' departure will mean that businesses that supported the Army dining facilities will have to find business elsewhere.

"We won't be seeing Soldiers at the local bars and restaurants either," Zorb said.

"The Americans are very much integrated into our society," Zorb continued. "There have been many

German-American marriages over the years. The Americans live in our communities, they speak our language and their children attend our schools. We in the central part of Germany never thought there'd come a time when U.S. troops wouldn't be here."

Outlook for the Future

"Other closings of installations across Germany are still rumors at this point, as there have been no official announcements concerning those," said Millie Waters, a U.S. Army Europe spokeswoman in Heidelberg.

U.S. military officials have said that closing some U.S. facilities in Germany and opening new sites in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Morocco and Algeria would fulfill transformation requirements.

But the tough decisions as to where to relocate units have not yet been made, including whether some units in Germany will be moved back to the United States and replaced with rotating units.

One firm decision is that a brigade combat team will be stationed at the Grafenwöhr Training Area in southern Germany, said U.S. Army Europe

commander GEN B. B. Bell. Millions of dollars have already been allocated for building up the Army's premier European training area, a site that has for decades been used by the Army as a predeployment training center.

"As of this time, no decisions have been made to close specific installations other than in the Giessen area, or to relocate major units. Nonetheless, we can expect change and this change will likely be reflected in the relocation of major units," Bell said.

"One point should be clear. We will take care of our Soldiers, civilians and families at each step in the transformation process," he said.

He said that the notion that selected USAREUR-based forces currently deployed to Operation Iraqi Freedom will redeploy directly to the United States, leaving their families in Europe to fend for themselves, is nothing more than a false rumor and "simply will not happen."

The bottom line, Bell said, is that "we will do what is in the best interest of the nation, the Army and our people as we continue our total commitment to the preservation of our democracy for future generations." 🇺🇸



Vitaly important during the dark days of U.S.-Soviet tension in Europe, ports in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany remain the primary thoroughfare for U.S. military equipment entering and leaving Europe.

In 2002 Congress appropriated \$25 million for renovations and new construction at the Army's Grafenwöhr Training Area.

Building up Graf

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer

A WINDING two-lane road snakes through dense pine forests and rolling fields in southern Germany, connecting the U.S. Army's Grafenwöhr Training Area to a major highway that leads to either Nürnberg or Berlin.

Many of the thousands of Soldiers who have trained at "Graf" over the more than 50 years that it's been the premier training center for U.S. forces in Europe can probably identify the main post by its famous landmarks. Those include the familiar, Franconian-style water tower at the main gate, which dates to 1908, and the "gingerbread"-looking house that once housed the German Forestry Office and today is the senior mission commander's quarters.

The area outside the 90-square-mile training site was inhabited more than 1,000 years ago, according to author Paul Burckhardt in his book "The Major Training Areas." Grafenwöhr earned the official designation as "town" in 1361.

Construction for a troop training area at Grafenwöhr began in

1908, by order of the Royal Bavarian War Ministry and Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria.

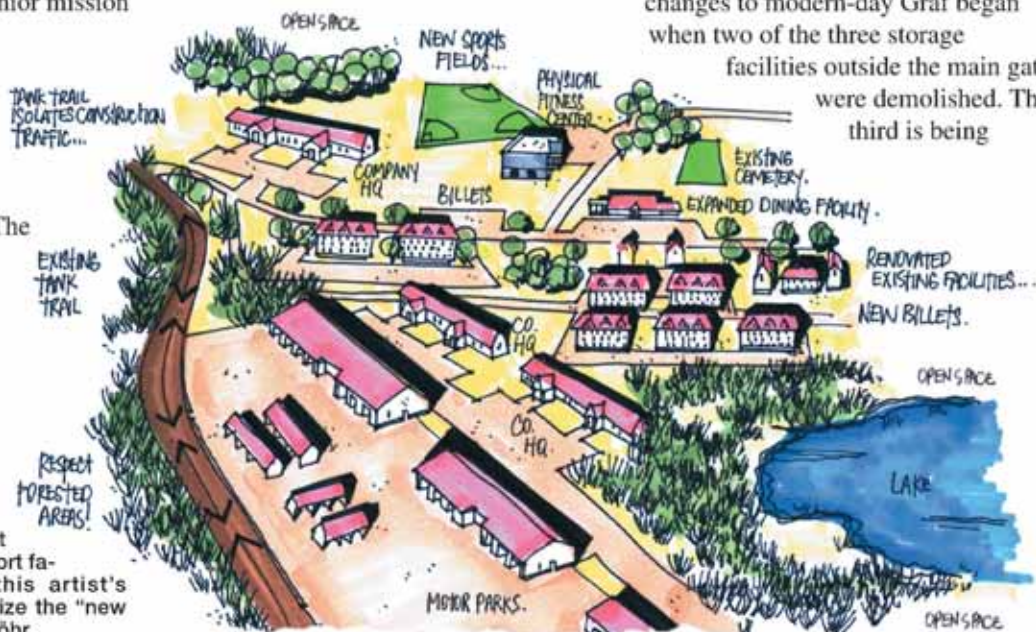
Until the end of World War I Bavaria was a sovereign monarchy within the German Confederation. The training area was built to accommodate a third corps within the Bavarian army, with billeting and support facilities for 9,000 soldiers, and stables and blacksmith shops for some 4,000 horses. By 1915 some 250 buildings had been completed, including a 250-bed hospital.

The U.S. Army took over Grafenwöhr in 1945 and eventually turned it into the premier training area for Europe-based units.

In 2002 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$25 million to the Army to plan renovations and new construction at GTA. A six-year infrastructure-upgrade project began in October 2003.

Some \$100 million of the estimated \$700 million cost for medical facilities, schools and a new PX and commissary will come, collectively, from U.S. Army Medical Command, the Department of Defense school system, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, and the Defense Commissary Agency, said Allan Lucht, chief of engineering plans and services for the 100th Area Support Group.

The first visible signs of major changes to modern-day Graf began when two of the three storage facilities outside the main gate were demolished. The third is being



► The "sensible" placement of living areas and support facilities depicted in this artist's rendering will characterize the "new and improved" Grafenwöhr.



renovated to accommodate a “one-stop” personnel center for Soldiers and civilian employees.

Accommodating a Brigade Combat Team

When construction is completed in 2008, GTA will accommodate the six battalions of Soldiers of a brigade combat team.

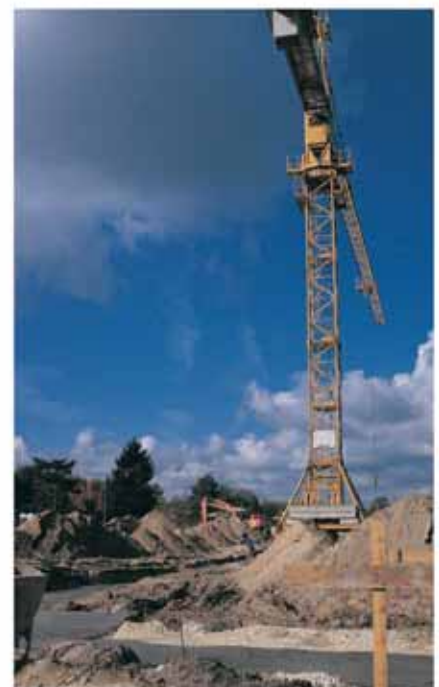
“The Army will build a town with about 800 new ‘build-to-lease’ housing units, schools, a daycare center and a church immediately adjacent to the training area. On post, we will build new barracks, a new post exchange and commissary, and a medical center, among other facilities,” Lucht said.

The construction plan is centered on the arrival of two battalions in summer 2006, said Lucht. Two additional battalions are scheduled to arrive every year thereafter, until all six battalions are in place.

When the full BCT is in place the

◀ Built in 1908, Graf's Franconian-style water tower still supplies water for the installation.

▼ Construction work on Graf's main post area began with the demolition of old storage facilities. The six-year infrastructure-upgrade project began in October 2003.



"The facilities we're building will hold any brigade-size combat element the Army decides to put here."

population of some 6,000 Soldiers and family members in the Grafenwöhr area, which includes the nearby military installations at Hohenfels and Vilseck, is expected to swell by an additional 3,400 Soldiers and 5,000 family members, said 100th ASG spokeswoman Kathy Gibbs.

New construction and renovation of old facilities is being done sensibly, Gibbs said. "You won't have to go all over post to do business anymore. After World War II, Soldiers were located where buildings existed. Services grew up around those buildings, whether or not it made sense to have them there."

LTC Dwane Watsek, director of public works for the 100th ASG at the time of **Soldiers'** visit, said the current construction "allows us to correct the placement of some facilities."

"Usually, the Army moves Soldiers and then builds infrastructure," added Lucht. "This time the infrastructure will be built first. We'll be able to realign the community into proper land-use zones, to put all the retail facilities together, all the troop areas together and all the community-support assets together."

Other changes will include:

- ⑤ Collocated Soldier living and work areas.
- ⑤ Collocated operations facilities with arms rooms, so weapons can be quickly removed and mounted on vehicles.
- ⑤ Relocation of the current 7th Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy from Grafenwöhr's main

post area to Camp Normandy, part of the GTA.

⑤ Addition of another 800 to 1,000 "build-to-lease" family housing units in the communities surrounding the training area.

⑤ Support facilities and schools will be located in the new family housing area.

"The facilities we're building will hold any brigade-size combat element the Army decides to put here," Lucht said.

"But, you can't build without knowing if the facility will be for a Stryker unit or a tank unit," added Rusty Mizelle, senior project manager. "So, we're imagining any type of unit and building-in contingencies."

Among those are storage areas for sensitive equipment, and special pipes for electronic systems, Lucht said.

"We don't know exactly which unit will be here — although the current plan is to move an existing heavy armored brigade from here in Germany," said LTC Scott Flanigan,



The view from the water tower takes in the senior mission commander's quarters and the town of Grafenwöhr.

director of public works for the 100th ASG.

In any case, the Soldiers who will be stationed at Grafenwöhr will be able to train and go home after work.

Historically, Soldiers who came to Graf from other locations in Germany had to travel for hours to reach their destination, draw equipment and then stay in the field for about 22 days, Lucht said. ➤



➤ Ongoing construction work at Graf will forever alter the face of the training area that has hosted thousands of Soldiers since 1945.

Collecting a Piece of the Past

W

HENEVER **SFC Julio Correa-Gonzalez** takes a TDY trip, he brings back something reminiscent of his childhood.

Gonzalez, a field artillery Title XI liaison with the Wisconsin Military Academy at Fort McCoy, Wis., has spent the last few years building a collection of military action figures that is rivaled by few other collectors.

"I had some of the figures when I was a boy. They were called 'Big Jim' or 'Big Joe.' I started collecting them in 2000, and, now when I go TDY I'll look for new ones and spend my time making them look as realistic as possible," he said.

For Gonzalez, finding figures to add to his collection is not his only challenge — he must find the right uniforms and weapons for each figure to carry and then pose them realistically.

"Finding the proper uniform for the figure can be difficult," said Gonzalez, who has more than 50 figures, among them an 82nd Airborne Division Soldier, which wears Gonzalez's student number on its helmet.


Gonzalez uses history books and watches military-related movies to get a good picture of what a particular figure should look like.

"I want them to look as authentic as possible," he said. "I'll camouflage the faces with pencil rubbings and search to find appropriate accessories for each figure. I have an air cavalry pilot whose glasses weren't right, so I fixed them by going out and finding the proper kind, and now they look more realistic than before," he added.

The hardest part about collecting, Gonzalez said, is deciding to purchase an item when it appears. "I've found some items for a quarter, like a figure with real hair." That was a real find he said, "especially considering that when some people learn that you're a collector, they'll raise their prices. I like looking for the details in items, like removable weapon magazines and boots with imprints on the soles."

Gonzalez's collection has become a part of his office, partly because he doesn't have room at home anymore.

"I also collect die-cast sports cars, and my wife has her own Barbie collection. We collect these things because we had these toys when we were younger but didn't realize how much fun they were," he said. "I've thought of adding military vehicles to the collection, but I think for now I'll just collect the figures and the uniforms. Some are very difficult to find. I want each one to be as authentic as possible, so

I'm just focusing on that part of my collection for now." 



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Road to the Olympics

SSG Torrence Daniels

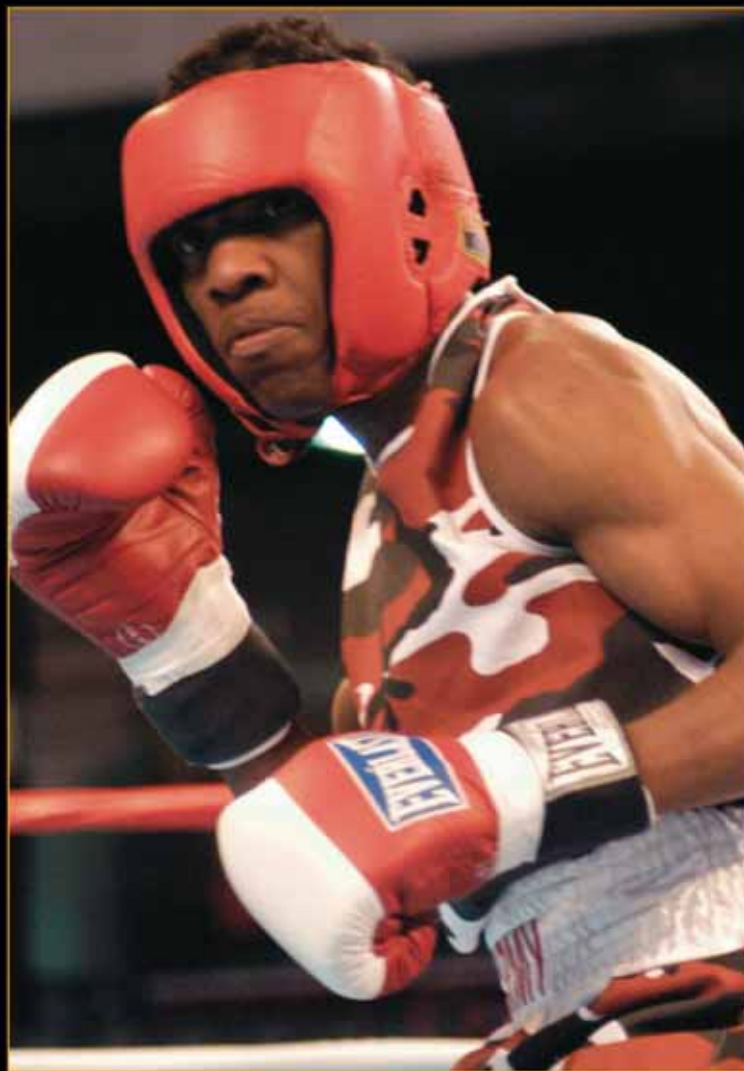


Photo by Tim Higgs

SSG Torrence D. Daniels began his boxing career in 1983 at the age of nine, and competed as a U.S. Boxing junior team member in 1988-1989. Recent accomplishments include a gold medal at the 2003 Colorado State Golden Gloves, 2004 All Army Championships and the 2004 Armed Forces Championship.

WCAP is one of 50 morale, welfare and recreation programs the Army provides soldiers and families worldwide through the U.S. Army Community & Family Support Center.

